Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2079.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

No. 139, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 19 22w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck

100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)

Boston Beef in Barrels.

A few bales Bengal { COSSAS HUMHUMS.

1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres —apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,

No. 151 Market-street.

april 29 §

Just Received,

By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg, and for sale by the Subscribers,

89 tons best St. Petersburgh Hemp

599 pieces English Sailcloth

2 trunks, containing

Sattins

Ribbons

Silk Handkerchiefs

Persian and Gauze

3 cases fashionable Ladies' Hats, &c.

10 casks Brittles

8 bales Ticklenburgs, and

A few packages of

Dowlas

Creas a la Morlaix

Checks and Stripes

Bretagnes

25 Hhds Bourdeaux Brandy

10 pipes Spanish do

40 Hhds Bourdeaux Claret.

Erick & Lewis Bollmann.

No. 100 Spruce-street.

april 27. dtf

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store. No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm, and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

Landing,

From brig ENTERPRISE, at Jackson & Morris's Wharf,

80 Hhds prime Jamaica Sugars } *entitled to*

40 do. Rum } *drawback*

AND FOR SALE

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, south Front street.

Who have also for sale,

Madeira wine in pipes and half pipes

New-England Rum

Ground Ginger, &c. &c.

april 27 §

Antigua & St. Kitts

RUM & MOLASSES,

Now Landing, from the Prize Schooner Union,

AND FOR SALE BY

Nicklin & Griffith,

may 10 d6

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tacks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street

MAIL COACHEES

Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,

LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.

Returning.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted(at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.

Returning.

Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning by 7 o'clock.

Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in

New-York,

At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.

In Philadelphia.

At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth-street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.

In Baltimore.

At Evans' Tavern.

Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.

The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,

Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.

Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New York.

General Post-Office, }

May 1. }

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hyson, }

Hyson Skin, }

Young Hyson, & } TEAS.

Souchong, }

Canton and Garden Fans,

Nankeens,

China Ware, assorted.

Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand

Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,

And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.

Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,

the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;

25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;

An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.

HIGBEE & MILNOR.

march 21.

Old French Brandy in large and small cases

100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass

20 chest pint & half-pint Tumblers, assorted

226 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,

FOR SALE BY

Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

Notice, agreeably to Charter,

IS hereby given, to the Members of "the Corporation for the relief of the poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that a meeting of said Corporation is to take place, on Wednesday the 22d day of the present month, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Sec'ry of the Corporation.

may 2, 1799. dt22ins

Lost, last evening,

A GREY-HOUND,

of the English breed;

HAS a brass collar round her neck with the name of Thomas Sterling on it; body quite white, except a small spot on her left side; each check of a dove colour; answers to the name of Dove. Whoever has taken her up, and will deliver her at the Indian Queen, shall be rewarded.

may 10 §

For Sale,

A BROWN HORSE,

Eight years old this spring, near fifteen hands high; he goes remarkably well in the chair and easy under the saddle; he is a good sound horse.

Enquire at No. 39, South Fourth street.

may 10 ¶ eo3t

NOTICE.

THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, *to wit* 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4185. 5 shares No 4186. and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

march 12 d3m

A Place Wanted.

A SITUATION in a Merchant's Compting House is desired, for a Youth, of the age of 17, of reputable connections, and possessing the requisite acquirements. Apply to the printer.

april 24 eo6t

The Subscribers have for sale, at their Compting house, No. 35, Dock-street,

White and red Lead

Patent shot, No. 1 to 8, B & BB

Hemp

Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof

Claret in cases, first quality

One trunk of Umbrellas

Three Cases consisting of

Brass and Wood Compasses

Amplitude do.

Day and night Glasses, and

Sewing Twine

100 Cutlasses

4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

THOMAS MURGATROYD & SONS.

april 11 mwf 3w

Notice.

A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, stock standing in the name of DUGAS DE VAILON, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Abraham Van Beuren.

march 20. d3m

To be Let,

Near the corner of Market & Fourth streets,

A SPACIOUS

Back Store and a large Cellar,

Both well calculated for storing merchandize—

Also a very good Stable and Coach-house for four horses. Enquire at

No. 6, North Fourth Street.

may 11 §

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John McGrain, late of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber in Denton, at Mr. Benjamin Dinney's, on the 3d Tuesday in May next, with their accounts properly attested, that there may be a dividend struck on said estate.——All who neglect this notice will be after excluded,

SAMUEL LECOMPTE, admr. & trator.

Caroline County, april 8th. 30 §

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.

John Brooks.

april 1 §

For Sale,

THE time of a Black Boy, thirteen years of age, has fifteen years to serve—He is stout, active and healthy.

Enquire at No 127, Chesnut-street.

may 13 §

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the City Guard-house, on the night of the 12th instant, William Reed, corporal of marines, 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown hair, swarthy complexion and blue eyes. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in goal, or deliver him at the Marine Barracks, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges. JAMES M'KNIGHT,

Captain, commanding Marine Barracks.

may 14 d1w

Last Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed for carrying into effect the Twenty-First Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give notice to those persons whose claims have been filed in due time but who have not yet furnished the necessary documents, to produce the same at their office, on or before the seventeenth day of August next

By order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, secretary.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1799. d1m

F. KISSELMAN,

Has for sale, at no. 105, south Water street,

Cogniac Brandy, 1st 3d & 4th proof

Jamaica spirits, 4th proof,

St. Croix } RUM.

New England }

Sherry }

Lisbon } WINES

Port }

Malaga }

Molasses

Sugar

Coffee

And various kinds of Groceries

april 11 3aw3w

FOR SALE

By SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth-street,

WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;

Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;

Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;

English Cannon Powder;

Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;

6, 9 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;

6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.

9, 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.

Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,

Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.

march 8. 2aw tf

NOTICE,

A Certificate of one share of Bank Pennsylvania stock, No. 725, in my name, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

april 20 d6w

REMOVAL.

ROBERT COE & SON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Conestogoe Waggon, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, together with a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the spring vessels, an ample addition.

4th mo. 10. eodtf

CITY BRIDGE.

THE President and Directors of the Company incorporated for the purpose of erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, having contracted with the Select and Common Councils of the said City for a site for such Bridge at the west end of High street, hereby give NOTICE—That a premium of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by the said Directors for the most approved plan of a Bridge for the said site, the calculation of which shall be consistent with the following general limitations.

The material to be of wood, iron or stone, or of those articles combined.

The construction to be suitable to the character of the river which is as follows—subject to excessive freshes, occasionally stopping above or below the said High-street, in the first instance breaking loose and bringing down large masses of ice, timber, &c. in the latter instance causing a back water swell equal to 19 feet above low water level, and at that height covering a tract of ground near 5 miles in length, by a very considerable width—Therefore,

As few piers as can be consistent with safety, or without a pier if equally safe and permanent.

The opening between the abutments to be not more than 400 feet, nor less than 300 feet.

The plans to be accompanied with elevations—explanatory descriptions and estimates—the estimates to specify the quantity of materials of each kind, the separate and collective cost thereof when wrought and laid or fixed, the quantity of filling in or dry arches with the backing superstructure and causeways complete.

Offerings consistent with the foregoing will be received at any time previous to the first day of August next.—

A section of the river Schuylkill with the adjacent grounds on each side at the west end of High-street will be shewn to those persons may be desirous of exhibiting plans and estimates.

JOHN DORSEY; sec'ry, pro tem.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1799.

The printers of news-papers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above a few times. tuths 1stA

A country Seat for Sale.

SITUATE about four miles from the city, and bounding on the river Schuylkill, against the lower end of the white rock, and between Mount Pleasant and the Fountain Green Farms, containing about twenty acres of well watered land, and the prospects from several points thereof are exceeded by few in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. there are now on the premises, a farm house, &c; There are several excellent stone quarries already opened, which are so conveniently situated, that when the Canal shall be in operation, the boats plying therein, may load from the quarries.

For terms of sale apply at No. 21, Arch-street, No. 12, North Third-street, or No. 52, South Second-street.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

may 15 3t

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot and two story frame House, situate on the Bethlehem and Allentown road, near the Turk's Head tavern, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. The house is about 45 by 35 feet. On the ground floor are two large commodious rooms; a salt store; and a large store suitable for dry goods. On the second story are four rooms. The whole has been built about 8 years, is compleatly finished, and has been occupied as a store for 7 years past. On the lot (which contains about half an acre) there is a good stable and garden.

The above is an excellent stand for business, it being at the intersection of six roads, and is now let for £40 per annum. The present tenant is willing either to continue in the tenure of the whole, or to rent all except two rooms, as may be agreeable to the purchaser.

For further information enquires of Jacob Clemens, Turkshead tavern, as above, or of

TIMOTHY BANGER,

No. 62, North Sixth-street.

may 7 eo3t

A Summer Retreat.

FOR SALE,

Sixteen Acres of Land,

About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia,

THERE are on the premises a one story brick house 38 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jerseys,

Enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

march 4 eodtf

For Sale,

By WILIAM MOTT,

No. 145, Market-street,

Very low for CASH, or a short CREDIT,

A large assortment of printed cotton hand'fs.

Do. bandannas, Romalls and shawls,

2 Trunks printed cottons,

Best English lutestrings, modes,

7-4 superfine cloths,

Several packages assorted hand'fs unopened,

18 casks pewter assorted,

1 cask bar tin,

1 trunk ferrets 4d & 6d,

1 trunk furniture fringes,

Black and white laces and edgings.

may 11. 2aw1J.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.* }

JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors*

jan. 14 3awtf

Just Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No, 41, Chesnut-street,

A SERMON,

ON THE

DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,

AS REQUIRED IN

SCRIPTURE.

Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, *Appointed by the President of the United States,*

BY WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, *In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

May 10.

To be sold at Public Auction

On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant at the City Tavern, in Second-street, at 7 o'clock,

A VERY valuable Three story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the south east corner of Race and Seventh-streets in this City. The Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep on Seventh-street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race-street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. Also a ground rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fifth street, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is erected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desireable, being opposite the State House square on Fifth-street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the subscribers.

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.

may 13. dts.

Real Estate for Sale.

A TWO STORY Brick House and Lot in Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, containing in Front sixteen feet three inches, and depth two hundred and eighty three feet more or less, subject to a yearly ground rent of one half part of £4 17 6 sterling.

A Lot on the Corner of Walnut and Thirteenth-streets, containing on Walnut-street 200 feet and on Thirteenth street 110 feet.

A small tract of Land in the Neck, containing 16 acres, about three miles from the city, and on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, on the premises are erected a House, Barn and a Pump of excellent Water, also a number of Fruit Trees, among which are Pears, Appies, Peaches and Cherries,

Also a Lot of about nine acres of upland of the first quality and in prime order, situate on Timber Lane, adjoining the Lands of Catharine Roberts, and Dr. Robert Bass.

For further particulars apply at No. 168, High-street.

ALSO,

For Sale,

A few Ton of excellent

UPLAND HAY.

may 17 d6t

Sales of Furniture.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

At 9 o'clock, at No. 246 High-street

WILL BE SOLD,

A variety of excellent

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

CONSISTING of almost every article necessary to House Keeping, and in good order.—— It can be seen the day preceeding the Sale from 10 until 3 o'clock. Cash to be paid before the delivery of the Goods.

N. B. The House was free from the late Epidemic.

CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.

may 17 dts

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law will sit as a Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comt'r.

SAMUEL BRYAN, Regt'r.

PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, '99. (16) d1w (m.w.sa tf)

NOTICE.

THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by

Abijah Hunt.

J. & A. Hunt.

Jesse & Abijah Hunt.

Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt.

Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt.

Snodgrass, & Co.

Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.

About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEEKER.

april 26. tu th&f tf

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of subscribing

30 ditto, ditto, 4 months }

30 ditto, ditto, 6 months }

MISS CURRIE

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia, that she is now

SELLING OFF AN

Elegant Assortment of Millenery,

At the first cost.

Spruce street, No. 66.

may 10 ¶fr.m.3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *MAY* 10.

A CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE

GRAND JURY *of the* UNITED STATES,

For the District of Pennsylvania,

In the Circuit Court of the United States for said district, held in the City of Philadelphia, April 11th, 1799.

By JAMES IREDELL,

One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

CONCLUDED.

In fur her illuſtration of this ſubject, I ſhall ſtate a caſe which was determined in this Court—The United States againſt *Worrell*, publiſhed in Mr. *Dallas*'s Reports, p. 384. Where there was an indictment againſt the defendant for attempting to bribe Mr. *Coxe*, the Commiſſioner of the Revenue. The defendant was fonnd guilty, and afterwards a motion was made in arreſt of judgment, aſſigning together with ſome technical objections, this general one, that the Court had no cognizance of the offence, becauſe no act of congreſs had paſſed creating the offence and preſcribing the puniſhment, but it was ſolely on the foot of the common law. The very able and ingenious Gentleman who is the reporter of that caſe, and was the defendant's Counſel in it, in the courſe of his argument, makes the following obſervations, part of which are remarkably ſtriking and pertinent to my preſent ſubject: "In relation to crimes and puniſhmenta, the objects of the delegated power of the United States are enumerated and fixed. Congreſs may provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States; and may define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of naions. Art. i. ſect. 8. And ſo likewiſe, *Congreſs may make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the powers of the General Government.* But here is no reference to the common law authority: Every power is matter or definate and poſitive grant; and the very powers that are granted cannot take effect until they are exerciſed through the medium of a law. Congreſs had *undoubtedly* a power to make a law, which ſhould render it criminal to offer a bribe to the Commiſſioner of the Revenue; but not having made the law, the crime is not recognized by the Federal code, Conſtitutional or Legiſlative; and conſequently, it is not a ſubject on which the Judicial authority of the Union can operate." So far the obſervations of the defendant's council. Judge *Chaſe*, who on that occaſion differed from Judge *Peters*, as to the common law juriſdiction of the Court, held, that under the 8th ſection of the firſt article, which I am now conſidering although bribery is not among the crimes and offences ſpecially mentioned, it is certainly included in that general proviſion; and Congreſs might have paſſed a law on the ſubject, which would have given the Court cognizance of the offence. Judge Peters was of opinion, that the defendant was puniſhable at common law; but that it was competent for Congreſs to paſs a Legiſlative act on the ſubject.

I conclude, therefore, that the firſt objection is not maintainable.

With regard to the ſecond objection, which is, That this law is not warranted by that clauſe in the Conſtitution authoriſing Congreſs to paſs all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the powers ſpecially enumerated, and all other powers veſted by the Conſtitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof; becauſe it is not neceſſary and proper to paſs any ſuch law in order to carry into execution any of thoſe powers, it is to be obſerved, that from the very nature of the power it is and muſt be diſcretionary. What is neceſſary and proper in regard to any particular ſubject, cannot before an occaſion ariſes, be logically defined, but muſt depend upon various extenſive views of a caſe which no human foreſight can reach. What is neceſſary and proper in a time of confuſion and general diſorder, would not perhaps be neceſſary and proper in a time of tranquility and order. Theſe are conſiderations of policy, not queſtions of law, and upon which the legiſlature is bound to decide according to its real opinion of the neceſſity and propriety of any act particularly in contemplation. It is, however, alledged, that the neceſſity and propriety of paſſing collateral laws for the ſupport of others is confined to caſes where the powers are delegated, and does not extend to caſes which have a reference to general danger only. The words are general, "for carrying into execution the ſpecial powers previouſly enumerated, and all other powers veſted by the Conſtitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." If therefore there be any thing neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution any or all of thoſe powers, I preſume that may be conſtitutionally enacted. Two objects are aimed at by every rational Government, more eſpecially by free ones. 1. That the people may underſtand the laws, and voluntarily obey them. 2. That if this be not done by any individual, he ſhall be compelled to obey them, or puniſhed for diſobedience. The firſt object is undoubtedly the moſt momentous, for as the legitimate object of every Government is the happineſs of the people committed to its care, nothing can tend more to promote this than that by a voluntary obedience to the laws of the country, they ſhould render puniſhments unneceſſary. This can never be the caſe in any country but a country of ſlaves, where groſs miſrepreſentation prevails, and any large body of the people can be induced to believe that laws are made either without authority or for the purpoſe of oppreſſion. Aſk the great body of the people who were deluded into an inſurrection in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania, what gave riſe to it? They will not heſitate to ſay, that the Government had been vilely miſrepreſented, and made to appear to them in a character directly the reverſe of what they deſerved. In conſequence of ſuch miſrepreſentations, a civil war had nearly deſolated our country, and a certain expence of near two millions of dollars was actually incurred, which might be deemed the price of libels, and among other cauſes made neceſſary a judicious and moderate land tax, which no man denies to be conſtitutional, but is now made the pretext of another inſurrection. The liberty of the preſs is indeed valuable. Long may it preſerve its luſtre! It has converted barbarous nations into civilized ones, taught Science to rear its head, enlarged the capacity, increaſed the comforts of private life, and, leading the banners of freedom, has extended her ſway where her very name was unknown. But as every human bleſſing is attended with imperfection as what produces by a right uſe the greateſt good, is productive of the greateſt evil in its abuſe, ſo this, one of the greateſt bleſſings ever beſtowed by Providence on his creatures, is capable of producing the greateſt good or the greateſt miſchief. A pen in the hands of an able and virtuous man, may enlighten a whole nation, and by obſervations of real wiſdom, grounded on pure morality, may lead it to the path of honor and happineſs. The ſame pen in the hands of a man equally able, but with vices as great as the other's virtues, may, by arts of ſophiſtry eaſily attainable, and inflaming the paſſions of weak minds, delude many into opinions the moſt dangerous, and conduct them to actions the moſt criminal. Men who are at a diſtance from the ſource of information muſt rely almoſt altogether on the accounts they receive from others. If their accounts are founded in truth, their heads or hearts muſt be to blame if they think or act wrongly. But if their accouuts are falſe, the beſt head and the beſt heart cannot be proof againſt their influence; nor is it poſſible to calculate the combined effect of innumerable artifices, either by direct falſehood, or invidious inſinuations, told day by day, upon minds both able and virtuous. Such being unqueſtionably the caſe, can it be tolerated in any civilized ſociety that any ſhould be permitted with impunity to tell falſehoods to the people, with an expreſs intention to deceive them, and lead them into diſcontent, if not into inſurrection, which is ſo apt to follow? It is believed no government in the world ever was without ſuch a power. It is unqueſtionably poſſeſſed by all the ſtate governments, and probably has been exerciſed in all of them: ſure I am it has in ſome. If neceſſary and proper for them, why not equally ſo, at leaſt, for the government of the United States, naturally an object of more jealouſy and alarm, becauſe it has greater concerns to provide for? Combinations to defeat a particular law are admitted to be puniſhable. Falſehoods in order to produce ſuch combinations, I ſhould preſume, would come within the ſame principle, as being the firſt ſtep to the miſchief intended to be prevented; and if ſuch falſehoods with regard to one particular law are dangerous, and therefore ought not to be permitted without puniſhment, why ſhould ſuch which are intended to deſtroy confidence in government altogether, and thus induce diſobedience to every part of it? It is ſaid, libels may be rightly puniſhable in Monarchies, but there is not the ſame neceſſity in a Republic. The neceſſity in the latter caſe, I conceive greater, becauſe in a Republic more is dependent on the good opinion of the people for its ſupport, as they are directly or indirectly the origin of all authority, which of courſe muſt receive its bias from them. Take away from a Republic the confidence of the people, and the whole fabric crumbles into duſt.

I have only to add, under this head, that in order to obviate any probable ill uſe of this large diſcretionary power, the conſtitution and certain amendments to it, have prohibited in expreſs words the exerciſe of ſome particular authorities which otherwiſe might be ſuppoſed to be comprehended within them. Of this nature is the prohibitory clauſe relating to the preſent object which I am to conſider under the next objection.

3. That objection is, That the act is in violation of this amendment to the conſtitution. (3d vol. Swift's Edition, p. 455. Article 3d.)

"Congreſs ſhall make no law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof; or abridging the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs; or the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and to petition the government for a redreſs of grievances."

The queſtion then is,

Whether this law has abridged the freedom of the Preſs.

Here is a remarkable difference in expreſſions as to the different objects in the ſame clauſe. They are to make no law *reſpecting* an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof; or *abridging* the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs. When as to one object they entirely prohibit any act whatever, and as to another object only limit the exerciſe of the power, they muſt in reaſon be ſuppoſed to mean different things. I preſume, therefore, that Congreſs may make a law *reſpecting* the preſs, provided the law be not ſuch as to *abridge its freedom.* What might be deemed the Freedom of the Preſs, if it had been a new ſubject, and never before in diſcuſſion, might indeed admit of ſome controverſy. But ſo far as precedent, habit, laws and practices are concerned, there can ſcarcely be a more definite meaning than that which all theſe have affixed to the term in queſtion.

We derive our principles of law originally from England, There the preſs, I believe, is as free as in any country of the world, and ſo it has been for near a century. The definition of it is in my opinion, no where more happily or juſtly expreſſed than by the great Author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England, which book deſerves more particular regard on this occaſion, becauſe for near thirty years it has been the manual of almoſt every ſtudent of law in the United States, and its uncommon excellence has alſo introduced it into the libraries and often into the favourite reading of private gentlemen; ſo that his views of the ſubject could ſcarcely be unknown to thoſe who framed the Amendment to the Conſtitution, and if they were not, unleſs his explanation had been ſatisfactory, I preſume the amendment would have been more particularly worded, to guard againſt any poſſible miſtake. His explanatian is as follows:

"The Liberty of the Preſs is indeed eſſential to the nature of a free ſtate: And this conſiſts in laying no *previous* reſtraints upon publications, and not in freedom from cenſure for criminal matter when publiſhed. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what ſentiments he pleaſes before the public; to forbid this, is to deſtroy the liberty of the freedom of the preſs: but if he publiſhes what is improper, miſchievous, or illegal, he muſt take the conſequence of his own temerity. To ſubject the preſs to the reſtrictive power of a licenſer, as was formerly done, both before and ſince the revolution, is to ſubject all freedom of ſentiment to the prejudices of one man, and make him the arbitrary and infalliable judge of all controverſial points in learning, religion and government. But to puniſh (as the law does at preſent) any dangerous or offenſive writings, which, when publiſhed, ſhall on a fair and impartial trial be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is neceſſary for the preſervation of peace and good order, of government and religion, the only ſolid foundations of civil liberty. Thus the will of individuals is ſtill left free; the abuſe only of that free will is the object of legal puniſhment. Neither is any reſtraint hereby laid upon freedom of thought or enquiry: liberty of private ſentiment is ſtill left; the diſſeminating or making public, of bad ſentiments, deſtructive of the ends of ſociety, is the crime which ſociety corrects. A man (ſays a fine writer on this ſubject) may be allowad to keep poiſons in his cloſet, but not publicly to vend them as cordials. And to this we may add, that the only plauſible argument heretofore uſed for the reſtraining the juſt freedom of the preſs, "that it was neceſſary to prevent the daily abuſe of it," will entirely loſe its force when it is ſhewn (by a reaſonable exerciſe of the laws) that the preſs cannot be abuſed to any bad purpoſe, without incurring a ſuitable puniſhment: whereas it never can be uſed to any good one, when under the controul of an inſpector. So true will it be found, that to cenſure the licentiouſneſs, is to maintain the liberty of the preſs." 4 Black. Com. 151.

It is believed, that in every ſtate in the union the common law principles concerning libels apply; and in ſome of the ſtates words ſimilar to the words of the amendment are uſed in the conſtitution itſelf, or a con-temporary bill of rights of equal authority, without ever being ſuppoſed to exclude any law being paſſed on the ſubject. So that there is the ſtrongeſt proof that can be of a univerſal concurrence in America on this point, that the freedom of the preſs does not require that libellers ſhall be protected from puniſhment.

But in ſome reſpects the act of congreſs is much more reſtrictive than the principles of the common law, or than perhaps the principles of any ſtate in the union. For under the law of the United States the truth of the matter may be given in evidence, which at common law in criminal proſecutions was held not to be admiſſible; and the puniſhment of fine and impriſonment, which at common law was diſcretionary, is limited in point of ſeverity, though not of lenity. It is to be obſerved too, that by the expreſs words of the act both malice and falſhood muſt combine in the publication, with the ſeditious intent particularly deſcribed. So that if the writing be falſe, yet not malicious, or malicious and not falſe, no conviction can take place. This therefore fully provides for any publication ariſing from inadvertency, miſtake, falſe confidence, or any thing ſhort of a wilful falſehood. And none ſurely will contend that the publication of ſuch a falſehood is among the indefeaſible rights of men, for that would be to make the freedom of liars greater than that of men of truth and integrity.

I have now ſaid all I thought material on theſe important ſubjects. There is another upon which it is painful to ſpeak, but the notoriety as well as the official certainty of the fact, and the importance of the danger make it indiſpenſable. Such inceſſant calumnies have been poured againſt the government for ſuppoſed breaches of the conſtitution, that an inſurrection has lately began for a cauſe where no breach of the conſtitution is or can be pretended. The grievance is the land tax act, an act which the public exigencies rendered unavoidable, and is framed with particular anxiety to avoid its falling oppreſſively on the poor, and in effect the greateſt part of it muſt fall on rich people only. Yet arms have been taken to oppoſe its execution: officers have been inſulted; the authority of the law reſiſted: and the government of the United States treated with the utmoſt defiance and contempt. Not being thoroughly informed of all particulars, I cannot now ſay within what claſs of offences theſe crimes are comprehended. But as ſome of the offenders are committed for treaſon, and many certainly have been guilty of combinations to reſiſt the laws of the United States, I think it proper to point your attention particularly to thoſe ſubjects. The proviſions in regard to the former, ſo far as they may at preſent be deemed material or inſtructive, are as follow:

(Here the paſſages referred to were read.)

The only ſpecies of treaſon likely to come before you is that of levying war againſt the United States. There have been various opinions, and different determinations on the import of thoſe words. But I think I am warranted in ſaying, that if in the caſe of the inſurgents who may came under your conſideration the intention was to prevent by force of arms the execution of any act of the congreſs of the United States altogether (as for inſtance the land tax act, the object of their oppoſition) any forcible oppoſition calculated to carry that intention into effect was a levying of war againſt the United States, and of courſe an act of treaſon. But if the intention was merely to defeat its operation in a particular inſtance, or through the agency of a particular officer, from ſome private or perſonal motive, though a high offence may have been committed, it did not amount to the crime of treaſon. The particular motive muſt however be the ſole ingredient in the caſe, for if combined with a general view to obſtruct the execution of the act, the offence muſt be deemed treaſon.

With regard to the number of witneſſes in treaſon, I am of opinion that two are neceſſary on the indictment as well as upon the trial in court. The proviſions in the conſtitution, that the two witneſſes muſt be to the ſame overt-act (or actual deed conſtituting the treaſonable offence) was in conſequence of a conſtruction which had prevailed in England that though two witneſſes were required to prove an act of treaſon, yet, if one witneſs proved one act, and another witneſs another act of the ſame ſpecies of treaſon, (as for inſtance that of levying war) it was ſufficient; a deciſion which has always appeared to me contrary to the true intention of the law which made two witneſſes neceſſary—this proviſion being, as I conceived, intended to guard againſt fictitious charges of treaſon, which an unprincipled government might be tempted to ſupport and encourage, even at the expence of perjury, a thing much more difficult to be effected by two witneſſes than one.

An act of Congreſs which I have already read to you (that commonly called the ſedition act) has ſpecially provided in the manner you have heard, againſt combinations to defeat the execution of the laws. The combinations puniſhable under this act muſt be diſtinguiſhed from ſuch as in themſelves amount to treaſon, which is unalterably fixed by the conſtitution itſelf. Any combinations, therefore, which before the paſſing of this act, would have amounted to treaſon, ſtill conſtitute the ſame crime. To give the act in queſtion a different conſtruction, would do away altogether the crime of treaſon as committed by levying war, becauſe no war can be levied without a combination for ſome of the purpoſes ſtated in the act which muſt neceſſarily conſtitute a part though not the whole of the offence.

Long, gentlemen, as I have detained you, for which the great importance of the occaſion, I truſt, is a juſt apology, it will be uſeful to recollect, that ever ſince the firſt formation of the preſent government, every act which any extraordinary difficulty has occaſioned, has been uniformly oppoſed before its adoption, and every art practiſed to make the people diſcontented after it; without any allowance for the neceſſity which dictated them, ſome ſeem to have taken it for granted that credit could be obtained without juſtice, money without taxes, and the honor and ſafety of the United States only preſerved by a diſgraceful foreign dependence. But, notwithſtanding all the efforts made to vilify and undermine the government, it has uniformly roſe in the eſteem and confidence of people. Time has diſproved arrogant predictions; a true knowledge of the principles and conduct of the government has rectified many groſs miſrepreſentations; credit has riſen from its aſhes; the country has been found full of reſources, which have been drawn without oppreſſion, and faithfully applied to the purpoſes to which they were appropriated; juſtice is impartially adminiſtered; and the only crime which is fairly imputable is, that the minority have not been ſuffered to govern the majority, to which they had as little pretenſion upon the ground of ſuperiority of talents, patriotiſm, or general probity, as upon the principles of republicaniſm, the perpetual theme of their declamation. If you ſuffer this government to be deſtroyed, what chance have you for any other? A ſcene of the moſt dreadful confuſion muſt enſue. Anarchy will ride triumphant, and all lovers of order, decency, truth and juſtice be trampled under foot. May that God whoſe peculiar providence ſeems often to have interpoſed to ſave theſe United States from deſtruction, preſerve us from this worſt of all evils! And may the inhabitants of this happy country deſerve his care and protection by a conduct beſt calculated to obtain them!

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1799.

SIR,

THE Grand Jury of the Circuit court of the Diſtrict of Penſylvana, have heard with great ſatisfaction, the Charge delivered to them, on the opening of the Court.

At a time like the preſent, when falſe philoſophy and the moſt dangerous and wicked principles are ſpreading with rapidity, under the impoſing garb of Liberty, over the faireſt countries of the Old World—they are convinced, that the publication of a Charge, fraught with ſuch clear and juſt obſervations on the nature and operation of the conſtitution and laws of the United States, will be highly beneficial to the citizens thereof.

With theſe ſentiments ſtrongly impreſſed on their minds, they unanimouſly requeſt, that a Copy of the ſaid Charge may be delivered to them, for publication; eſpecially for the information of thoſe, who are too eaſily led by the miſrepreſentations of evil diſpoſed perſons, into the commiſſion of crimes, ruinous to themſelves, and againſt the peace and dignity of the United States.

ISAAC WHARTON, Foreman,
JOHN ROSS,
EDWARD PENNINGTON,
PHILIP NICKLIN,
JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS,
BENJ. W. MORRIS,
THOMAS M. WILLING,
ROBERT RALSTON,
JOHN CRAIG,
SAMUEL COATES,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM,
JOHN PEROT,
JAMES C. FISHER,
DANIEL SMITH,
GIDEON HILL WELLS,
Wm. MONTGOMERY,
W. BUCKLEY.

Honorable Judge IREDELL.

To the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the United States, for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen,

I receive with great ſenſibility the honour of this addreſs, from gentlemen whom I perſonally reſpect ſo much. Believing, as I have long done, that the conſtitution and laws of the United States afford the higheſt degree of rational liberty which the world ever ſaw, or of which perhaps mankind are capable, I have ſeen with aſtoniſhment and regret, attempts made in the purſuit of viſionary chimeras, to ſubvert or undermind ſo glorious a fabric, equally contracted for public and private ſecurity. It cannot but be extremely pleaſing to me, that the ſentiments on this ſubject I delivered in my charge, ſhould meet with your entire approbation; and as you are pleaſed to ſuppoſe the publication of them may be of ſome ſervice in correcting erroneous opinions, I readily conſent to it, conſidering your ſanction of them as giving them an additional value, which will increaſe the hope of their producing a good effect.

JA. IREDELL.

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1799.

From a London paper of Jan. 26.

In a former paper we noticed the death of the gallant captain *Mortlock*, of the Woolverine gun veſſel, who expired of his wounds at Goſport, on Thurſday evening laſt, about half paſt eleven o'clock. He died as he had lived, like a Hero. His ſpirits were ſo good to the laſt moment, that he exerted himſelf to comfort an afflicted mother and brother, who attended him, by repreſenting his death as the mere fortune of war. He ſpoke much of the action in which he received his wounds, and of the excellence of the ſhip he had commanded in—The utmoſt height of his ambition, he ſaid, were he to live, would be to command a frigate on the ſame plan as that ſhip.

The following particulars we are happy in being able to add, as they cannot fail to place the name of capt. Mortlock high in the liſt of thoſe brave officers who, in the courſe of the preſent war, have raiſed the character of the Britiſh navy to an unprecedented height of fame.

The Woolverine ſailed from the Downs on the 3d inſt. on a cruize on the coaſt of France. Being off Boulogne, ſhe diſcovered the two luggers, and as it was then a thick fog, ſhe was of courſe cloſe to them before they ſaw one another. Capt Mortlock immediately made them to be French, and his firſt care was how to get them bro't to action, as he knew if they ſuppoſed his to be a ſhip of war, they would make off. He therefore put the Woolverine's head towards them, and hoiſted Daniſh colours. They immediately bore down and came within hail—Being hailed by them, capt. Mortlock anſwered he was from Plymouth for Copenhagen, reſerving his fire till they ſhould come abreaſt of him. One of the luggers was cloſe upon the ſtarboard quarter, and he caught her bowſprit between the mizen chains and the ſide of the Wolverine, having his main and mizen topſails ſhivering. He kept her in this ſituation ready to wear. At this moment the action began with muſquetry, the Wolverine hoiſting Engliſh colours. Captain Mortlock now laſhed the bowſprit of the veſſel on board of him to his mizen chains, as he began to entertain the hope of being able to take both veſſels.

The other lugger meanwhile ſhot ahead, and got on the larboard bow of the Wolverine, running on board of her. In this poſition he was boarded by the enemy three different times from both veſſels, but every Frenchmen engaged in thoſe attempts were killed. At one time the crew of the lugger on the larboard bow made ſo ſtrong an attempt, that it required the aſſiſtance of almoſt every man in the Wolverine to repulſe them. At the ſame moment an equally deſperate effort was made by the other lugger on the quarter, and many Frenchmen were actually on board the Wolverine, but were killed by the gallantry and exertions of capt. Mortlock, and his brave officers and men. One Frenchman in particular was ſeen to cheer his men, and beat them with the flat of his ſword. This man himſelf got on the top of the little round houſe of the Wolverine, and gave three cheers to encourage the others to follow him. This man was ſuppoſed to be the captain of the French veſſel.—Captain Mortlock ran up to him to diſpute with him the poſſeſſion of his poſt. The Frenchman preſented a piſtol in capt Mortlock's face, which fortunately miſſed fire. He again cocked his piſtol, but ſeemed in a moment ſtruck with a panic, and captain Mortlock plunged his half pike into his body before he could fire, and he fell overboard. The Frenchmen now threw ſome leather bags into the windows of the Wolverine's cabin, the contents of which immediately ſet her on fire, with an exploſion as if the magazine had blown up. The whole crew were obliged to leave the enemy for the purpoſe of extinguiſhing the flames, and in the mean time both veſſels got clear of the Wolverine, and made off with all ſail ſet, and as they out ſailed her they got away. While they were going off, one of them fired a ſhot at the Wolverine, which unfortunately ſtruck capt. Mortlock, and gave him his death wound. He had before wounded in 5 different places, but not ſo badly as to induce him to quit the deck.

He was firſt wounded in one of his fingers—a ſpent ball, which had paſſed throug a hammock, hit him on the breaſt, and occaſioned him a conſiderable degree of pain, and he was again wounded in the hip by a ſplin-

ter. His last wound was a very bad one, his arm being much shattered, and the flesh torn from his side.

It is to be regrtted, that this gallant young man has not lived to reap the fruits of his bravery. His friends, however, have the consolation of thinking he has died nobly, and his merits must entitle his memory to the respect of his country.

We before stated, that the force of the Enemy was very superior indeed to that of the Woolverine: the two luggers together carrying 30 guns, and 280 men while the English ship carried only 12 guns and 70 men

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM May 15.

On Tuesday last the several companies of Militia in this town turned out, pursuant to law, for the inspection of arms, &c. and were found to be well provided with every thing *but officers*. Capt. FOSTER, the only remaining commissioned officer in the regiment, has laudably exerted himself to preserve it from dissolution. His company, which was paraded again on Wednesday, performed a variety of exercises, with as much perfection as could be expected, under their circumstances.

—

Sketch of the military proceedings in Gloucester, *on Tuesday last—from a Correspondent there:—*

"The COMPANY of ARTILLERY under Capt. SARGENT paraded at 10 o'clock A. M and, after an inspection of arms, &c. by their military maneuvres convinced the spectators they had not neglected discipline since their last public appearance: indeed it may with justice to the corps be said, they stand unrivalled in point of exactness and knowledge of their duty. A handsome collation was made at their gun house, at which the field and staff officers of the third regiment partook.

"The COMPANY of EXEMPTS, under the command of Col. WM. PEARCE, made their first public appearance. To do justice to this respectable part of the citizens is not an easy task. They paraded at 10 and upon an inspection of arms, each man was found with a bright king's arm, with the usual quantity of cartridges and ball, a complete knapsack, cartouch box, bayonet, canteen, and every other requisite of the militia law; and by the firmness of their conduct evinced their readiness, if necessary, to repel every usurper of the real rights of freemen. The company partook of an ample entertainment provided by their commander at his house, and closed the day with federal toasts and mutual promises of support to the Federal Constitution.

"The several militia companies paraded at their respective posts; and it is a fact deserving publicity from a seaport town, that scarce a fine was levied for want of appearance or equipments.

"Indeed, every corps exhibited the means and the spirit, for energetic defence; which, in a seaport exposed to the attacks of a predatory foe, is certainly a matter of great importance."

New-Theatre.

THE LAST WEEK.

For the Benefit of Mr. Cain,

The young gentleman who performed Tancred,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 20,

Will be presented, a favorite TRAGEDY, called

ISABELLA;

OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

In act III. an EPITHALAMIUM.

The Vocal parts by Messrs. Darley, Hardinge, Warrell, Blisset,—Mrs. Warrell, &c. &c.

To which will be added (not acted this season) A MUSICAL ROMANCE, in two acts) called,

THE PRISONER.

[*As performing at the Theatre Drury-Lane London, with the greatest applause*]

Tickets to be had of Mr. Cain, at Mr Francis's No. 79 north 8th st. at H. & P. Rice's Book store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr's Music Repository, No 36, South Second street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

☞ Mrs. INCHBALD's celebrated Play, called LOVERS VOWS—taken from the German of Kotzbue's—and the Romance of BLUE BEARD, are in rehearsal and will be speedily produced.

*** Mr. Wignell's Night will be on Wednesday next.

Sale of Public Horses.

On Wednesday morning, precisely at 10 o'clock, at the Horse Market,

Will be sold by public auction,

A number of valuable Horses,

Suitable for the saddle or harness—The property of the public—They may be seen at Mr. Dunwoody's Stable, any time before the sale.

William Davidson, Auctioneer.

May 20, 2t

Fauquier County, Virginia.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given next fall,

THE old standing Tavern, called Barnett's (formerly Heavills) with the farm all in good order for cropping—also my Tan yard, Still house and three stills, two of them quite new. Also a valuable Grist mill, Blacksmith's shop and smiths, with stock of all kinds that I have, and part of my house hold and kitchen furniture, with a stock of liquors, &c. to serve a year, that the tenant need be at no expence for that time. There will be five or six hundred acres of land go with the house, and good meadows on it, sufficient to support the tavern. I will also leave a parcel of hands on the place if required. I will bargain with the person that comes forward, on reasonable terms.

AMBROSE BARNETT.

may 20. 4t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *MAY* 20.

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

Six per Cent.	16/
Three per Cent.	9/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14/4
BANK United States,	20 to 21 percent.
—— Pennsylvania,	10 to 20 ditto.
—— North America,	46 per cent.
Insurance comp N. A. shares	31 ditto
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	34 ditto

8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par

East-India Company of N. A. 5 per cent. advance

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 à 37 100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23à 100 per Mark Banco.

There can scarcely be a more laughable object than a fellow making pretensions to character, whom every circumstance indicates to have been born and bred in a brothel; whose appearance, language and manners are wholly obscene and loathsome, and on whom decent habiliments now for the first time acquired, and now but for a season, present to us the idea of an highwayman, who, having just murdered some unhappy passenger, has decked himself in his apparel.

It is equally curious to hear a wretch pretend to have written a *Book*, from whose pen never issued any thing but ribaldry, and barbarism and nonsense—whose strains of calumny and falshood have outdone in virulence and bestiality, every effort of dulness or of malice, that has stained any age since the invention of letters; and under whose hands the least distinguished offspring of literature, a news-paper, has become, by the gross vulgarity and ignorance it has displayed, no less than by a total depravity and destitution of all morals—by stigmatizing eminent virtue, talents and patriotism, with accusations of the foulest nature; by applauding corruption, robbery, pillage, assassination and murder; the reproach and scandal of the age and nation.

Nor is it less ludicrous to hear a fellow boast of debauching the king's guards with his wine, who could never in his life 'till very lately, muster money enough without difficulty to purchase his diurnal half-pint of Gin.

—

It is a serious reflection that the stupidity and dulness of such Gazettes as those of Duane and Bradford, have the more deleterious operation on society from their peculiar aptitude to the minds of those on whom they are designed to take operation. The poison which destroyed Alexander, could be contained in nothing but the foot of a Jack-Ass, scooped out with a knife.

—

Here were a wight, if ever such wight were,
To preach to Fools, or chronicle small beer,

LYNCHBURG, April 20.

To the Public.

Having received a verbal message from one of the subscribers to this paper, and an *influential* character, which tends to accuse me of conducting the same partially, and that I am too much attached to one of the two parties which now exist—It is with extreme reluctance I am compelled to make an appeal to the impartial readers of the Lynchburg Gazette, if the above assertion is founded on facts.—I *confess*, that a few weeks back, there has been issued from this press several pieces which *advocate the measures of government*, and reprobate the conduct of those members who were in opposition to some of the same, in Congress—but, who is there that is so ignorant of the duty of a printer, as to *censure* me for this? If any gentleman can say there has been pieces on the opposite side refused a publication in this paper, I will then yield to the assertion, and confess partiality. But to the contrary, I have never received any thing which tend to oppose the publications above alluded to—and further, it has been a matter of *regret* with me that I have not; for, though I lament the fact of a divided people, still I avow it is my wish to exhibit in my paper the arguments of both parties.—If the gentleman who forwarded the message will take the matter into impartial consideration, and view the situation in which I am placed, he certainly could not still retain an opinion that I was partial.—Should I have refused to publish those pieces when sent to press, the authors would undoubtedly have concluded that I was exercising partiality. Therefore, those who are on the opposite side, must bring forward their productions, and a refusal to publish them, will proclaim me guilty.

J. CARTER.

—

The ensign of Impartiality displayed by this impartial printer to his impartial readers, reminds one of certain signs hung out by surgeon-barbers, wherein is generally represented, some brutal ruffian, with an instrument like a broad-axe, standing, (like Sancho Panza over the baffled tonsor) near the fainting victim of his butchery. They are both held out as *temptations*, and are alike tempting. This man "regrets" that the people around him, are not as impartial as himself—he laments that they will not write against government, merely because his impartiality is less apparently base than he wishes it were. Here is a monster, for you! Without a moral principle in his piece, without ever raising a question of right or wrong, of motive, duty, or obligation, he forms for himself, instanter, a code for his conduct in office—this code is comprised in the single word, Impartiality. Which claims your devotion, France or your own country? What is your answer? Impartiality. Are you the friend of Religion or of Atheism? Impartial, upon my honor. Would you preserve the American government, change it for that of France, or live in anarchy? I am impartial. Would you enjoy the reputation of a man of honor and of feeling, or pass for a modern philosopher, insensible to shame, callous to the sensations of patriotism, and deaf to the calls of conscience? You are tedious—I am still impartial. Shocking corruption of nature! Depraved, perverted employment of attributes gifted to man for the noblest of purposes. But we have witnessed a stretch of impartial baseness far beyond all this—a man attains not the utmost height of vice at once; though his course be indeed rapid: I dare say John Carter never *mutilated* a production in his life. At this trying hour of literature, when literary vampires every where abound; let us laugh, when we find there is still a degree of infamy too abominable to prevail. Monsters are rare.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Certain persons having often of late brot forward terms, so strange and unintelligible in their application, as to induce a belief that they had resorted to an entire new mode of conveying their ideas, I set about forming a new Democratic Dictionary, and have actually made some progress in an interpretation, which may enable the reader to understand some of the prevalent slang of the day.

"Personal merits,"—Going to the Mayor's Office, and telling him (while in the execution of his duty) that he is acting absurdly, and from party motives, and telling the Criminals standing before him for judgment, to take their hats and walk off.

"Public services."—Riding from Bordentown to Amboy, at the head of a Regiment; it being previously well known there was no *fighting* to be done.

A man fit for Governor.—One that flies for refuge from Xantippe to the Tunbellied Deity, and is pursued and taken by Morpheus in the judgment seat of Jupiter.

A *Republican*. The scape-gallows, Duane.

A Whig. Tench Coxe.

A Tory. General Washington.

The friends and supporters of American Liberty and Independence. United Irishmen.

The enemies of do. The Government, the officers, soldiers and sailors, of the Revolution war, and of the present day.

—

In the last Aurora is a most singular gallimaufry of falshood, Democratic and jailbird impudence, terrified apprehension, and guilty cowardice, signed WM. DUANE. What I have to notice, however, is a gross and palpable lie. He says, he had the felicity to be named in Franklin Bache's will as the man who "ought to succeed him." Now, although such a nomination were enough of itself to damn any man to everlasting infamy, and, although it be of no consequence whether "Tom, Dick, or the D—l," happened to be named, yet as a Gentleman took the pains to come and inform me of the state of the facts, in complaisance to him I can do no less than say that it is an utter falshood, and that Wm. Duane is not named nor alluded to.

—

On Saturday last the Circuit Court pronounced judgment against the several persons convicted of Misdemeanors, previous to which Judge IREDELL, as presiding Judge of the Court addressed the several defendants as follows:

"*George Shaffer, Henry Stabler, Henry Schiffert, Christian Ruth, and Daniel Schwartz*

"Though the crimes of which you have been convicted, in some respects, are different in their nature, yet they all have reference to one common object, that of defeating, by force of arms, the execution of an act of the Congress of the United States. You and your confederates succeeded so far as totally to prevent, in one mode or other the execution of that act, in a very important part of this state. The act you thus daringly opposed, which was for a collection of a tax on lands and houses is framed with particular anxiety for the relief of the poorer part of the community, and the burthen of it must fall principally on the rich. The ignorance of it which was affected, was without the least colour of excuse, because information was offered, which was repeatedly rejected, and in some instances with tumult and disdain. Neither could you fairly alledge any ground for discontent, on account either of the character or conduct of the officers concerned, because the former appears to have been perfectly unexceptionable, and the latter in general meritorious in the highest degree, as they united with that firmness which their duty required, every endeavour consistent with it, to give all the information in their power, and to execute the law in the manner most convenient for the people. By your ill conduct, however, and that of your associates, a considerable part of three counties was inflamed into a state of insurrection: The law in question lost all its efficacy: Officers were insulted—and at length that daring and infamous outrage was perpetrated at Bethlehem, where a body of the militia itself marched in military array, and by force rescued a number of prisoners from the custody of the Marshall, whose conduct on that occasion for courage, discretion, and propriety in every respect, is above all praise. In consequence of such defiances of the constitution and laws of your country, and the numbers and strength by which they were supported, it became the indispensable duty of the government to exert the powers with which it was invested to suppress this combination, and bring the principal perpetrators of it to a trial of the offences they had committed. The civil magistrates having lost all their authority, (notwithstanding some of them exerted themselves in an extraordinary manner, which deserves the lasting esteem and gratitude of their country) a melancholy necessity arose for employing a military force, which chiefly consisted of Volunteer Corps, who had nobly embodied themselves to defend the constitution and laws of United the States, whenever any occasion should arise tho' undoubtedly hoping that their services would be required rather against the foreign enemies of their country, than any within the bosom of it. The services of these gentlemen have been attended with great benefit to their country, and great honor to themselves; but there is too much reason to fear they must have sustained much personal inconvenience, for which, at well as for other private injuries, and a great additional expense and inconvenience to the public, the authors of those outrages are alone accountable. You have each of you undergone a fair and impartial trial, and have been convicted of one or more offences charged against you, for which it is now the duty of the court to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you. The discretion which the law has confided to us, we have endeavoured to execute to the best of our judgement, considering on the one hand the necessity of making proper examples to deter others from the commission of the like offences, which it seems to have been supposed would always pass with impunity; and on the other hand paying a due regard to the various circumstances which appear to have discriminated the conduct of each of you."

The punishments inflicted were as follow:

That George Schaffer, convicted upon two counts of the indictment, viz, for conspiracy and obstruction of process, pay a fine of 400 dollars, and be imprisoned for eight months, for the first offence; for the second, that he pay a fine of 200 dollars, and be imprisoned four months after the expiration of the first term: and, at the conclusion of the twelve months' imprisonment, that he give security for his good behaviour for two years to come, himself in the sum of 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 dollars each.

That Daniel Schwartz, convicted of conspiracy, pay a fine of 400 dollars, be imprisoned for eight months, and give security at the close of that period, for his good behaviour for one year to come, himself in 1000 dollars and two sureties in 500 dollars each.

That Henry Stahler, convicted also of being aiding in the rescue, pay a fine of 200 dollars be imprisoned for eight months, and give a like security for good behavior with Schwartz and Ruth.

That Henery Schiffert, convicted also of being aiding in the rescue, pay a fine of 50 dollars, be imprisoned eight months, and give security for good behavior for twelve months, himself in 500 dollars, and two sureties in 250 dollars each.

The prisoners each to pay the costs attending the prosecution, before they are discharged from prison.

The above persons are all belonging to the county of Northampton.

After concluding this business the court adjourned.

Gazette Marine List.

The sloop of war Delaware, Captain Decatur, from the Havanna station, is below.

The armed Brigantine Hassan Bashaw, Capt. Smith the armed Schooner Skjoldebrand, Capt. Penrose, and the armed Schooner Lela Eisha, Capt. Mayley, built in this city for the Dey of Algiers, have all safely arrived at Algiers.

The United States schooner Sophia, capt. Geddes, has also arrived at Algiers, on board of which embarked Wm. EATON, Esq Consul for Tunis, and J. L. CATHCART, Esq. Consul for Tripoli. The Sophia was soon to sail for Tunis.

Capt. MALEY, of the schooner Lela Eisha, on her passage from hence to Algiers, had an engagement with four French privateers, in the Gut of Gibralter, on the 20 Jan. last. At 9, A. M. on that day seeing the schooner alone, and becalmed, they came out of Tangier, rowed up alongside and commenced a hot fire, which was speedily returned. After a very severe action, in which they received near 500 American balls, they sheered off, and owing to the great calm which prevailed, effected their escape. The commander of the pirates was very roughly handled, having received several unlucky shots.

—

Salem, May 15.

Entered—ship American Hero, Lidsay, from the Havanna; brig Nancy, Barker, Cape de Verd; brig Katy, Brown—sch'rs Cynthia, Ramsdel—Harriot, Patten—and Seaflower, Rider, Surrinam; Catharine, Henderson, Cadiz; Betsey, Dyson, St. Thomas's Atalanta, Amiro, and Mary Foster, Liverpool, N. S.

Capt. John Green arrived on Sunday, in the schr. Patty, from Martinique. last from St. Thomas's: sailed under convoy of United States Capt. Barry, and the Constellation Capt. Nichalson. Informs, that Capt, Joseph M'Lellan of Boston, and Capt. David Bragden of Portland, had their vessels taken and carried into Guadaloupe, where they were condemned; and they came passengers with Capt. Ripley, of Boston——He also informs, that the Constitution has with her a French privateer schooner of 8 guns, a prize.

Arrived at Portsmouth, brig Gustavus, Blunt, from Antigua, via St. Thomas's 26 days. Left at Antigua, April 3, schr. Mercury, Stone, Kennebunk; schr.—, Drummond, Kennebeck April 11, left at St. Thomas's in company with 40 sail, under convoy of the U. S. sloop of war Baltimore, among which were the schr's Hiram, Appleton, of Portsmouth;—, Nowell, Newbury. April 27th. lat. 30, 30 long 67, 30, spoke ship Polly, Mugford of Salem; brig Polly, Laskey, of Marblehead, and sch'r—, from Beverly, bound to the Havanna, out 9 days, all well, another sch'r was in company.

The British Letter-of-Marque

NIGER,

For KINGSTON, (Jam.)

Now ready to take her cargo on board, can receive some freight. For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

may 15 §

TERMS

Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,

FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

FOR THE COMMENCEMENT

Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time,

INCLUDING

The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

—

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls whole bound; but, as the publisher does not intend to print many more than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress, prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

—

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posteaity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.*

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth,*

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom, render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samsom Levy, T. Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for

"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK"

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the set now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20. 12awtf

Freight to be had.

THE Subscribers have 3000 bushels of SALT to ship to the Havanna or New-Orleans—Any person who will take it at a moderate freight will please apply at No 95, North Water-street, to

PRATT & KINTZING.

Who have for Sale, 70 tons Hemp, 14 pipes choice Old Port Wine, Claret, Roll Brimstone, Havanna Segars, Demyjohns, Window Glass, Glue, Ticklenburghs and Oznabrigs, Checks, Stripes, &c. &c.

may 20 m & f 3w

To Distillers and owners of Stills.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed the 8th day of May 1792 entitled "An act concerning the Duties on Spirits distilled within the United States" it is required of all persons having or keeping a still, or stills, to make entry thereof between the *last* day of *May* and the *first* day of *July*, on each year, under the penalty of *two hundred and fifty dollars*.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all Distillers or owners of stills within the County of Montgomery, to make entry of them at the office of Inspection at the house of the subscriber in Norriton township, in the county aforesaid.

DANIEL S. CLARK, coll'r.
3 div 1 sur. of Penn.

may 20. 22wtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two diſtricts herein after firſt mentioned; and alſo that ſeparate propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required as aforeſaid, from the firſt day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-firſt day of December in the ſame year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firſt—Propoſals to ſupply all rations, that may be required, at Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſqu'iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies ſtores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabaſh; at Maſſac; at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky and within the ſaid ſtate; at Knoxville; at all other poſts and places within the ſtate of Tenneſſee; at South Weſt Point; at Tellico Block-houſe, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Tenneſſee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Georgia; at all forts or ſtations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ſtationed.

Fourth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnſon, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleſton, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Fifth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Iſland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Saliſbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Sixth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portſmouth, at Kempſville, at Charlotteville, at Wincheſter, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leeſburg, at Frederickſburg, at Carterſville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Seventh—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenſburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Eaſtown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maryland.

Eighth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaſter, at Wilkeſbarre, at Reading, at Briſtol, at Yorktown, at Carliſle, at Lewiſtown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greenſburg, at Waſhington, at Eaſtown, at Wilmington, at Chriſtiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, except the poſts within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Ninth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hackenſac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunſwick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Jerſey.

Tenth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weſt-Point, at Fluſhing, at Haerlem, at Weſt-Cheſter, at Poughkeepſie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of New York, except the poſts within the ſaid ſtate enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Eleventh—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.

Twelfth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits the of ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

Thirteenth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diſtrict of Maine, Glouceſter, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Fourteenth—Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portſmouth, at Exeter, at Windſor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampſhire and Vermont.

The Ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of ſifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound of ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of the ſeveral component parts of the ration, as well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Oſwego, for ſix months in advances, and at each of the other poſts on the weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poſts to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall be deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes, ſuſtained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United ſtates of requiring, that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

march 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purſuant to the act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after deſcribed, namely, "beginning at the North Weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due Weſt to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame;—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river at the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the ſaid river, to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will interſect the ſaid river; thence along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plats and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode dreſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally, or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; ſhall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the firſt day of January, 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January, 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treaſury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſo much of the act entituled "An Act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, and Indents of Intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid Certificates, and Indents of Intereſt, at the Treaſury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the ſaid Indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid Certificates, prior to the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid Loan Office and final ſettlement Certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the Treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid Certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the Acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

june 28 tawtf

Notice.

THE ſubſcriber, having been appointed adminiſtrator of the eſtate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, requeſts thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, ſouth Fourth ſtreet.

april 26 do1m

LONDON, January 2, 1799

500 Guineas Reward.

LOST this evening, between five and ſix o'clock, in the neighbourhood of *Grace-church ſtreet*, a BLACK CASE, containing the following

Bank Notes and Drafts,

with ſundry Bills of Exchange, not due:

£1000	No. 1919, dated 1 Dec.		1798
1000	864,	26 Nov.	Ditto
1000	284,	22 Dec	Ditto
1000	1713,	27 Oct.	Ditto
1000	1714,	27 Ditto	Ditto
A Draft on	Meſſ. Hankey and Co.	£53	13s.
Ditto	Dorien and Co.	367	7
Ditto	Carnet and Co.	30	16
Ditto	Stephenſon and Co.	52	4
Ditto	Rogers and Co.	33	16
Ditto	Preſcot and Co.	37	18
Ditto	Harcourt and Co	27	16
Ditto	Smith, Payne and Co.	20	15
Ditto	Dorien and Co.	£45	7s 6d
Ditto	Le Fevre & Co.	112	12 6
Ditto	Ditto - -	820	0 0

A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake, Bow Lane, by Fleming, & payable to Ormord, dated Nov. 5, two months after date, value £20.—One ditto on Fell, No 32 Old Change, by Hall, and payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months after date, for £121 19s.—One ditto on Saywell & ſons, Wood-ſtreet, by Ball, and payable to Braddock, dated Dec. 19, at two months, for £30.—One ditto on Eden, Wood-ſtreet, by Williams, payable to order, dated Nov. 1, at three months for £30 2s—One ditto on Neale & Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and payable to Kencoright, dated Dec. 7th, at two months, for £14.—One ditto on Stewart, Red CroſsSquare, by Young, and payable to Marſhall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33. 2s. 9d.—One ditto on Royd's, Buklerſbury, by Lord, and payable to Jackſon, dated Dec. 3. at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller and Co. Gracechurch ſtreet, by Redway, and pryable to Hartley, dated Dec. 6, at two months for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & co. Lawrence Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle dated Nov. 6, at two months, for £161.

Whoever may have found the above, and will bring them to Meſſrs. Atkinſon & Robſon, No. 2 Weſt End of Royal Exchange, ſhall immediately receive *Five Hundred Guineas* Reward without any further Trouble.

N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as payment of the whole is ſtopped, and the loſs made known throughout this Country and Contiuent.

april 19 22w2m

The Subſcriber offers for Sale,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituate the corner of 7th and Race-ſtreets;—the houſe is about 25 feet front and well finiſhed in every reſpect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-ſtreet and 88 feet deep, the ſituation remarkably airy, having a public ſquare open in Front of it.

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the lot on which theſe buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-ſtreet, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the ſouth 13 feet 6 inches, ſo that the front on the water is ſixty ſeven feet ſix inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz eſq. on the ſouth, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very deſirable ſituation for the buſineſs of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two ſtory Stone Houſe, ſituate on the Point no Point road, being the firſt houſe to the Northward of the five mile ſtone; this houſe is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finiſhed in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the beſt fruit trees, Ice-Houſe and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaſer, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Townſhip, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poqueſſing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-houſe, frame barn, and other out-houſes, and there is ſaid to be a good ſtone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary as no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes,

A ſmall plantation in Horſham Townſhip, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone Houſe and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horſes; the houſe is now occupied as a tavern, and is ſuitable for any kind of public buſineſs, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy ſituation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Alſo for ſale, ſeveral tracts of land in different counties of this ſtate

☞ The Houſe in Race-ſtreet firſt mentioned and one of the Houſes in Water-ſtreet, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given. For terms apply at the South-eaſt corner of Arch and Sixth-ſtreets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&ſ tf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Cheſnut, near Sixth ſtreet, directly oppoſit CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Cheſnut ſtreet and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame houſe, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, ſubject to a ground rent of 7 ſ. per annum.

The advantageous ſituation of this property requires no comments, for it muſt be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaſer. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Cheſnut ſtreet, next door to the premiſes.

march 5 tu.th ſa tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON Tueſday the 20th of Auguſt next, I ſhall expoſe to public ſale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorcheſter county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, ſituated on the ſouth ſide and binding on the Choptank river ſeveral miles, ſuppoſed to contain about ſix thouſand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of ſale as follow, viz. Purchaſers to give bond immediately after the ſale with approved ſecurity, conditioned for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt from the day of ſale, in four equal annual inſtalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commiſſioners to contract for and purchaſe the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorcheſter county, and for appropriating the ſame to the uſe of this ſtate, and to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned;" paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1798.

WM. MARBURY, Agent
for the ſtate of Maryland.

april 19, d3m

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, ſouth Front ſtreet, where he intends carrying on his buſineſs as formerly, and has on hand a complete aſſortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Muſk-rat Skins,

With a complete aſſortment of FURS, always for ſale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete aſſortment of

Faſhionable Engliſh Hats,

Which he now offers for ſale at very reduced prices.

ja... 29 1aw6m

FOR SALE,
50,000 Acres of LAND,

LYING in the county of Ruſſel, ſtate of Virginia, bounded on the eaſt by the river Clinch, on the ſouth by the river Gueſt, and to the weſt by Sandy river. This tract (ſituate ſix miles from the Courthouſe of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well ſettled, and has likewiſe the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be ſold, altogether, or in lots, as it may ſuit the purchaſers, by one of the owners who will reſide there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchaſers in poſſeſſion.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the ſurveyors, are in the hands of the ſubſcribers. Every ſatisfaction will be given with reſpect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample teſtimony. Great accommodations will be made reſpecting payment, and every neceſſary information may be had, by applying to

F. & A. TUBEUF.

Peterſburg, Feb. 11. 22w3m

Mahogany.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave off, the Mahogany and Lumber Buſineſs, offers for ſale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water ſtreets, Southwark, all his ſtock on hand, conſiſting of a great variety of

St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,

All well ſeaſoned and fit for immediate uſe.

Alſo a few thouſand feet ſeaſoned half-inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a ſmall quantity of two feet cedar ſhingles.

All that ſhall remain unſold, will be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at 10 o'clock on Thurſday the 28th inſtant. The terms of payment will be caſh for purchaſes under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorſed notes, with the diſcount. The ſale to be continued until the whole is diſpoſed of.

JOHN M'CULLOH.

N.B. The ſubſcriber will ſell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling houſe, which he now occupies.

march 4 eot 28May

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN RILEY, of of Weſt-Cheſter, in Cheſter county, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having any demands are requeſted to bring in their accounts to either of the ſubſcribers.

EBENEZER LARGE,
JOHN FRIES,
JOSEPH CLARK, } Aſſignees.

Philadelphia, april 23 eo3w

Notice.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the court of common pleas of the city and county, guardians to the perſon and eſtate of JONATHAN BEERE, now confined in a ſtate of lunacy in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital—All perſons holding his effects or indebted to him will pay or return the ſame immediately; and thoſe having demands will preſent them duly authenticated, to

Mary Beere,
Thomas Hurly,
no. 16, Carter's alley.

Philadelphia, april 4 ¶aw6w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Atſion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton. Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at leſs expence and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimplified and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure

Patent rights for vending with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 22wtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwaladar, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpecious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun.

December 12. m. tf.

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT, *To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-ſtreet,*

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

300 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Alſo a large aſſortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs,

of various deſcriptions.

January 1 1awtf

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having aſſigned over all his effects, real, perſonal and mixed, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of ſuch of his creditors as may ſubſcribe to the ſaid aſſignment on or before the firſt of Auguſt next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the aſſignees, or to the ſaid Samuel Miles, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame; in failure whereof legal ſteps will be taken for the recovery of ſuch debts, as are not diſcharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS,
JOHN ALLEN, } Aſſignees

feb. 14. 32wtf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO tracts of Land, being the eſtate of doctor Samuel Cooper, lately deceaſed, lying in Talbot county on the Waters of Tuckahoe Creek in the ſtate of Maryland.

One of them immediately on the ſaid creek, is part of a tract called *Hampton*, and part of another tract called *Rich Range*, containing about Two Hundred acres; there are on the ſaid plantation a tolerable good dwelling houſe and kitchen, and ſome uſeful outhouſes, an apple orchard, and a ſpring of excellent water; this place, about five or ſix miles from *Tuckahoe Bridge*, and about four miles from *Kingſtown*, is bounded in part by lands now or lately of William Sherwood, and of Hugh Work, in the heart of the fiſheries, and conveniently ſituated for a perſon in the trading or veſſel line.

The *other* is a *Plantation* one or two miles diſtant from the above, being part of a tract called *Dolleys Choice*, and part of a tract called *Strawbridge*, containing about two hundred and thirty ſeven acres—This place well timbered, is bounded in part by the lands now or lately of William Heyward and thoſe of George Wilſon—there is a dwelling houſe thereon, and ſome other improvements not conſiderable.

The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, upon ſecurity being given in a ſatisfactory manner.—For terms apply

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
ELLISTON PEROT, } Surviving Executors to Eſtate of Samuel Cooper, deceaſed, in Philadelphia.

Or to TRISTAM NEEDLE, at King's Creek, in Talbot county, Maryland.

april 23 ¶ eod1m

NOTICE.

THE creditors of TODD & MOTT are requeſted to leave their accounts calculating intereſt to the 22d of November, 1798, the date of Todd and Motts's aſſignment, with W. MOTT, no. 145, Market ſtreet, on or before the firſt of July next, as a dividend will be immediately made after that time; thoſe who neglect to ſend in their accounts will be excluded from that dividend.

John Waddington,
John Rhodes,
John Allen } Aſſignees.

april 13, 1799 taw t1Jy

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Eſtate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Eſq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to authenticate and preſent them for ſettlement. Alſo, all thoſe who have depoſited writings with ſaid deceaſed to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1ſt mo. 8th, 1799.

jan. 8 1awtf

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-ſtreet Wharf.—Enquire of the Subſcriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-ſtrret.

feb 11 2awtf

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittſburgh for the county of Allegheny, the firſt Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, John M'Dowell, John Gibſon, George Thompſon and George Wallace, Eſqrs. Aſſociate Judges of the ſame court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a priſoner in the jail of ſaid county, praying to be diſcharged according to the proviſions of the act of aſſembly, made for the relief of inſolvent debtors. The court order, that the ſaid priſoner be brought before them at Pittſburgh, on the firſt Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and continue three weeks in each, the laſt of which ſhall be at leaſt two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

april 19 1aw3w&20M.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Greenſburg, for the county of Weſtmoreland, the ſecond Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, preſent Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident, and his Aſſociates, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of LUCAS S. GIBBS, an inſolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforeſaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in June next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be given in Fenno's daily paper of the city of Philadelphia, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in the Fayette gazette, by being inſerted therein, in three ſucceſſive papers, at leaſt three weeks previous to the day of hearing.

By order of Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y

april 26. 1aw3w—af. d.t.

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